

American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE—The steamer Great Western has arrived at N. York, with London dates to the 14th ult. The intelligence by her of most interest to us, is the certainty of the defeat of the present Whig administration of England, and consequently of the important measure, the repeal or modification of the Corn Laws, upon which an appeal was made to the electors, by the dissolution of the old and the election of a new House of Commons. The expectation held out for an increased demand of our bread-stuffs, by the adoption of this leading measure of the Whigs, and upon which they staked their popularity and their places, has thus been deferred for the present, by the superior strength of the landed interest—but the great excitement which the contest has caused, the anxiety and interest manifested in behalf of the measure by the great mass of the people who are injuriously affected by the present system, and the knowledge of the fact that the Queen is favorable to a modification thereof, all go to induce the conviction, that altho' defeated in this contest, the time is not far distant when its friends will again be in the ascendant, and the measure so vitally affecting the great mass of the British population, and of no small moment to our own, will be adopted. A mighty contest will ensue—a contest of the many against the few who hold them in subjection—but it will be waged with more confidence by the mass than in former struggles, being now seconded by the Head of the government, and a strong party in the ranks of the Aristocracy.

A shock of an earthquake had been felt in many parts of France.

The Cotton market had improved since our former advices, but afterwards fell back; yet it left off firm.

Flour had advanced in Liverpool to 23s.6 and 24, in consequence of which, and the unsettled state of the weather in England causing apprehensions for the harvest, a general rise in the flour market took place in N. York; the Cotton market was not affected by the news.

There is a project on foot in London, that by a concert of action upon 'Change, to have nothing more to do with American State stocks, until the interest on the stocks of all the States is paid. In London, Maryland 6 per cent. stocks sold at 75; N. York 5's at 81; Ohio 6's at 87; Tennessee 6's at 79; U. S. Bank stock at £4 sterl. Money is said to be plenty in England, though some important failures had taken place.

It is conceded that Sir Robt. Peel will be at the head of the new administration in England; consequently his sentiments in regard to the delicate matters in controversy between that power and the U. States are of considerable importance. The following extract from a speech delivered by him while canvassing the borough of Tamworth

for re-election, displays his views upon an important subject which has more than once, through the inconsiderate course of subordinates, brought the two nations almost into hostile collision:

"One of the best consumers we have for our manufactures (said Sir Robert) are the United States of America, a country with which I trust we shall long maintain the intimate relationship of friendship and peace. [Great cheers.] And, gentlemen, I do hope that neither country—that or this—will be mad enough to quarrel about a boundary line, when peace can be preserved without detriment to the honor of either; for the preservation of national honor should always be the first consideration.—And I do further hope that the good sense and moderation of both countries will avert any quarrel between the two nations who boast of a common origin, who speak the same language, and between whom any collision could not take place without materially affecting the warm, the best interests of humanity all over the globe."

We were again blessed with refreshing showers on Friday, Saturday and Sunday last, which were very much needed for the grass and growing crops—the fields of grass bore the appearance of having been burnt with fire, and some of our dairymen have been obliged to put their cows on winter food, their pastures having become so entirely destroyed by the scorching weather which we experienced up to the 25th ult.; but we hope that the rains we have since enjoyed, will renovate them, and speedily bring them into use again. Corn and Potatoes have suffered much, and in some few places it is feared the former is past recovery. It will be seen that this grain as well as Wheat, continues to obtain a good price in our market, better than in that of our neighbors—so that if the farmer does not realize as large a quantity, he will obtain for any surplus of Corn he may have nearly double the price at which it was sold four months since; Wheat has also considerably improved in price, but not in the same ratio. If we were permitted to offer an opinion upon the subject we would say, that there is a strong probability of Corn maintaining a high rate; but, without the harvest of England is materially affected, which is barely probable, as the same fears now expressed are entertained on every return of the season, the price of Wheat will hardly maintain a price very long, above that to which it has now arrived—the farmer should therefore place himself in a position to take advantage of any favorable change of the market, of which we will be sure to give him the earliest intelligence.

INSURRECTION—The New Orleans papers furnish accounts of the discovery of a contemplated insurrection among the negroes, headed by some white men, one of whom and 20 or 30 of the principal blacks, had been arrested and were in jail. The conspiracy seems to have been regularly organized, and extended from N. Orleans to Natchez, nearly 150 miles of coast. All the white population from Natchez to Baton Rouge, and all the negroes refusing to join the insurrectionists were to be assassinated; the plan was concocted at the Bayou Sara, and its environs, and the final meeting was to have been held on the 18th ult. prior to commencing operations; sickness of the leader had prevented its being brought to a

head some days before. The plot was discovered by the overseer of the plantation of R. J. Barrow, esq. in West Feliciana, who was taking his rounds among the negro quarters, when he heard a conversation in one of the huts between a number of negroes, the import of which induced him immediately to pause and listen. He overheard that the negroes on the estate, in conjunction with those on the different plantations situated along the river as far as Natchez, had conspired together and were to rise in insurrection, and that a general massacre of the whites was to follow; the overseer withdrew, and the next morning laid his information before the authorities of Bayou Sara. A proper force was instantly despatched to several plantations, and some 40 or 50 slaves were arrested, several of whom voluntarily confessed their guilt. The utmost consternation prevailed in Bayou Sara and the neighborhood, and the inhabitants were armed and maintained a constant watch. The negroes were to be tried immediately, and it was believed that a speedy doom would be awarded to the guilty.

P. S. Subsequent accounts state that no more arrests had been made, and that the excitement had much abated.

THE CROPS—The Upper Marlboro' Gazette says that the Tobacco crop in the neighborhood of that village, and the Forest of Prince George's, (the largest tobacco county in Maryland,) promises to be a good one; from the lower section of the county, as also in the adjoining lower counties, it is said that nothing like a full crop can be made—there will consequently, it is concluded, be a much less yield than last year. There will not, it is also said, be half a crop of Corn made in the lower part of the county; on some plantations there has not been rain enough for the last two months to wet the roots of the corn.

The Richmond Whig says, "accounts from the adjacent counties represent the drought as intense, and seriously endangering Corn and Tobacco crops; the tobacco crop is very late, and a bad season may destroy near the whole of it. A very large crop, however, has been planted, and a late fall and favorable season may give an average yield."

The Hopkinsville (Ky.) Gazette, after alluding to the fears that were entertained during the greater part of the planting season, that the tobacco crop in Kentucky would prove a short one, says, "we believe these fears were dispelled by the fine rains that fell in the latter part of the planting season, and the crop, at least around us, bids fair to be a very large one."

The Havre-de-Grace (Md.) Advocate says that the corn in that neighborhood, which was beginning to suffer from the want of rain, was greatly benefited by the refreshing shower that fell on the 25th ult.; tolerable fair crops are expected to be obtained, should the weather continue favorable, and no doubt the rains of the past week will enable the farmers to realize their expectations.

The Lewisburg (Va.) Whig says of the crops in Greenbrier co.: "Our community has been blessed with excellent crops of every description this season. It is said that the Rye crops were never better, and although in some places the wheat was a little injured, yet our farmers have no cause to complain. The oats are very good and the corn quite promising."

The Alton (Illinois) Telegraph of the 17th ult. says—The wheat crop never was finer in this State than it is

the present season; it has generally been harvested and secured in excellent order. The corn crop, though in some places a little injured by the drought, is on the whole, very good, and the oat crop promises to yield a fair average.

The wheat fields of Wisconsin are said to be unusually productive this year; the soil and climate of that territory are said to be among the finest in the world for wheat.

A letter from New Orleans says, that should the weather prove favorable, the yield of the Cotton crop will amount to 2,000,000 bales, and perhaps to 2,300,000.

The Cotton crop of Georgia is said to promise a large harvest, and the Corn crop will be superabundant; similar accounts are received of these crops in Alabama, but the cotton was still liable to the havoc of the worm.

In Shenandoah and Rockingham counties, V. the wheat crop is over an average, and the grain excellent, tho' in the former it suffered much from the rust and fly; in the latter county, the rye is a better crop than for years past, and the corn was never more promising.

The Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia seems to have suffered more than any other section during the present year. The Centreville (Md.) Times gives the following gloomy account of the crops:

"Since our farmers cut their wheat and oats, they declare they have not made quarter crops. On the eastern shore generally there has been a frightful failure in oats and wheat both. The corn likewise, in a great many fields, has been quite burnt up during the severe drought that we've been suffering under; many fields are to be seen with corn not higher than your knee, and the season being now so far expended, of course such a prospect must be any thing but an encouraging one. It is nearly hopeless. Those who have planted potatoes will fare but little better than those who have planted corn. From every quarter we hear complaints, that there will be no potatoes raised among us this year."

WHEAT—The Westchester (Pa.) Star says—"The Mediterranean Wheat appears likely to supersede all other kinds now in use in Chester county. It is said to produce more from the acre; ripens earlier, and is not injured by the fly. When first introduced here it was objected to because of the shell being harder and thicker than the kinds then used, and consequently not making so much flour from the bushel; but a decided improvement it is stated has already taken place in the quality of the grain, and the shell has become more tender, and the flour whiter. It is a large, plump, heavy seed, and weighs heavier by the bushel than any other wheat."

We copy the following from an exchange paper, and if correct, the information is of value to the wheat grower:

"Salt is said to be a complete preventive against the destruction of wheat by the weevil. Mix a pint of salt with a barrel of wheat, or put the grain in old salt barrels, and the weevil will not touch it. In stacking wheat, 4 or 5 quarts of salt to every hundred sheaves, sprinkled among them, will entirely secure them from the depredation of the insect, and render the straw more valuable as food for cattle."

We were struck by the following in the Maine Cultivator, because it is only a few weeks since Major Yancey speaking of the advantages of the value of the hemp crop, stated, that circumstances coming under his own observation, had inclined him to think, that a strip of it between wheat and corn would form an effectual barrier to the advances of the chinch bug from one to the other; though he expressed an unwillingness to give the opinion to the public, until confirmed by further experiments.—Rich. S. Planter.

SECURITY AGAINST THE WHEAT FLY—When there is an abundance of clover or hemp around a wheat field, it has been ascertained to a certainty, that very much less injury will be done to the wheat by the grain flies than in most other situations. The reason is plain; the weevil deposits its eggs on the sweetest plants it can find, and prefers the clover or hemp even to wheat.

Joan. Winship, esq. of the Brighton Nursery, informs the editor of the Yankee Farmer, that he has tried Whale oil soap with the most complete success, as a remedy from the effects of the cabbage lice—he used a solution as recommended by Mr. Haggerston, and applied it with a syringe, and found the effect was almost instantaneous.

HIVING BEES—A writer in an eastern paper gives the following as the methods adopted by him of securing new swarms of bees when they leave the old hive, both of which he thinks preferable to the old fashioned way of rattling all the old tin pans and sleigh bells in the neighborhood, until the swarm settle, and then brush them topsy turvey into the hive.

My first method is this: as the season for swarming approaches, I cut an evergreen, such as fir or spruce, about 6 or 8 feet high, and trim off all the branches on one side close to the tree, so that it may be laid flat on the ground; the lower end, or butt, is sharpened like a stake, and set in a hole made by an iron bar in the ground about 10 or 15 feet in front of the hives. Swarms will very seldom seek any other resting place when a bush like this is at hand. When a swarm leaves the hive I say nothing, but stand and look on, until they become still and quiet on the bush. I then carefully raise the bush from the hole, and lay it flat on the ground, and place the hive over them. If the limbs on the upper side interfere, I press the hive down and lay a stone or some heavy substance on to keep it in its proper place, till the swarm takes possession, which is generally in ten or fifteen minutes. In this way I have never lost a swarm, and have frequently hived a swarm and removed them to the beehouse among the old hives in one hour from the time of their leaving the hive.

My other way is as simple, and as far as I have tried it, equally sure. I take a board wide enough to set a hive on, and two or three feet long, bore a hole in the centre, and drive in a pin, 1 or 2 inches in diameter, and 8 or 10 inches long; I then take two small cords and fasten the end of each to the corners of the board so that they form a loop at each end of the board about 2 or 3 feet long; this board thus prepared I suspend from two stakes in front of the hives, with the pin pointing downwards, taking care that the stakes slope towards each other, so that the board may not touch at the end; around this pin the bees will cluster, and when they get still, unhook the cord from the stakes, turn the board over carefully, lay it on the ground, and set the hive over it; in this way much time and trouble may be saved, or there is no need of watching for swarms, only provide such resting places as there you will find them. I have left a swarm suspended under the board as last mentioned, through the day, and found them safe in the evening, and hived them after the other labor of the day was past. I think on the whole this method the best, as they seem more contented under cover of the board than when more exposed, and not so likely to take wing before they are hived.

Mr. Rice, of Ripley, Erie co. Pa. has an extensive establishment for keeping bees; twenty years ago he had one swarm, from which in 12 years, he had 396 swarms. The Erie Gazette states that they had then become so powerful that they commenced depredations on the neighboring tribes, going out on predatory excursions to the distance of two or three miles, much to the annoyance of the unfortunate neighbors; he then killed off a number of swarms, and obtained over two tons of honey for the N. York market. He has now adopted the patent hives for a part of his bees, in which small glass drawers are placed in the upper part, with small apertures for access from the main part of the hive. In this way, by drawing the slide the bees can be seen at work, and the amount of honey ascertained. When filled, the drawer can be removed, and the place supplied by another, without destroying the industrious insects.

For destroying the bee moth, the Zanesville O. Gazette says the following simple expedient has been tried and found to succeed well by a correspondent:

"In the evening, when the moths began to fly about, he placed saucers or bowls filled with boiled cider around his hives, and some mornings the whole surface of the fluid would be covered with these bee tormentors; they appeared not to have troubled the bees at all, but to have collected on the cider."

COCHINEAL—This insect, which furnishes a brilliant and valuable dye, is found in great abundance on the willow trees in the parish of St. Mary, Louisiana; the editor of the Franklin Banner thinks they might be cultivated with profit.

QUI CAPIT ILLE FACIT.—Mr. Editor—I should like to be "Q in the corner," invisible, when some of my acquaintances among your patrons, are reading the following. If required to read it aloud, I think it would have the effect upon them, that the enterprising Capt. Smith said green persimmons had on his men, when they first saw and tasted them, on coming in to the Chesapeake Bay—that is, it would turn their "mouth awry." How many are the farmers in the planting states, who can plead entire exemption from the faults pointed out, in this short lecture on the

Signs of a Poor Farmer.—He grazes his mowing land late in the spring. Some of his cows are much past their prime. He neglects to keep the dung and ground from the sills of his building. He sows and plants his land till it is exhausted before he thinks of manuring. He keeps too much stock, and many of them are unruly. He has a place for nothing, and nothing in its place. If he wants a chisel, or a hammer, he cannot find it. He seldom does any thing in stormy weather, or in an evening. You will often, perhaps, hear of his being in the bar-room, talking of hard times. Although he has been on a piece of land twenty years, ask him for grafted apples, and he will tell you he could not raise them, for he never had any luck. His indolence and carelessness subject him to many accidents. He loses cider for want of a hoop. His plough breaks in his hurry to get in his seed in season, because it was not housed; and in harvest, when he is at work on a distant part of his farm, the hogs break into his garden for want of a small repair in his fence. He always feels in a hurry, yet in his busiest day he will stop and talk till he has wearied your patience. He is seldom neat in his person, and generally late at public worship. His children are late at school, and their books are torn and dirty. He has no enterprize, and is sure to have no money, or if he must have it, makes great sacrifices to use it; and as he is slack in his payments, and buys altogether on credit, he purchases every thing at a dear rate. You will see the smoke come out of his chimney long after day-light in winter. His horse stable is not daily cleansed, nor his horse curried. Boards, shingles, and clapboards are to be seen off his buildings, month after month, without being replaced, and his windows are full of rags. He feeds his hogs and horses with whole grain. If the lambs die, or the wool comes off his sheep, he does not think it is for want of care or food. He is generally a great borrower, and seldom returns the thing borrowed. He is a poor husband, a poor father, a poor neighbor, a poor citizen, and a poor Christian.

FARMERS AND FARMING.

It must be a source of gratification to every friend of his country to observe the great improvement which has taken place within the last few years in the character of American farmers (not in their honesty, for there could be no improvement in the sterling integrity and honorable dealing for which they have always been proverbial) who are rapidly rising to that proud eminence in society to which the nature of their pursuits entitle them. They are no longer deemed mere cyphers in the political system of their country, sharing, or rather bearing, its burthens, while almost totally excluded from all participation in its honors and emoluments, and being governed without controlling to a proper degree the governing principle. They all become alive to the fact that "Knowledge is Power," and show a commendable desire of sharing in its inestimable advantages and living up to the light of the age, and have taken proper steps to attain an object so desirable. The clouds of ignorance and prejudice are dissipating before the universal spread of education, and that once numerous class of farmers who looked upon all intellectual and physical improvement as dangerous innovations of established usages, and were content to go to mill with a stone in one end of the sack and meal in the other, like their forefathers, have become extinct, or least are, like angels visits, few and far between.

Every day's experience corroborates what is here stated. But a few years have gone by since a proposition to apply science to agriculture was looked upon as the wild scheme of hair-brained visionaries. The idea of teaching the future agriculturists of the country more than the simple rudiments of reading and writing was deemed as Quixotic as adding a fifth wheel to a wagon, and book farmers were as rare as honest lawyers. But a change has taken place. Agricultural Societies, having for their

object the diffusion of scientific and practical knowledge, are springing up on all sides, and although scarcely countenanced in their infancy, they now number hundreds and thousands of members, comprising some of the most able, learned and scientific men of the age, who bend the powers of their mighty minds to the furtherance of the interests of the tillers of the soil; and publications, teeming with scientific essays, results of practical experiments, and judicious observations on agriculture, are printed in almost every state in the Union.

The farmers' interests have found many warm and able advocates in the halls of legislation, where but a short time since such things were not dreamed of. Several states have enacted laws establishing Boards of Agriculture, whose duty it is to investigate into and suggest such measures to the legislatures as may be necessary to develop the resources and promote the general interests of agriculture.

A National Agricultural Society is about being formed in Washington city, which will produce a greater concert of action; facilitate a more general and extensive distribution of seeds, plants and stock, insure a more universal dissemination of Knowledge, and give to agriculture a Nationality that will increase its claims to the fostering and protecting care of national and state legislation.

The limits of this article will not permit us to go into a detail of the numerous advantages that must accrue to the farmer from these great and simultaneous movements in behalf of his calling, which unlike most of the ephemeral schemes of the day, will not end where a beginning should have been made. Let the farmers but persevere in their laudable efforts to inform themselves in every thing connected with their vocation and the elevation of their character as citizens, and it requires no prophet's ken to foretell that the day is not far distant in which no class will fill a larger or more honorable space in the eyes of the world than American Agriculturists, or enjoy a larger share of the blessings which cluster around the hearth-stone of home, than the American Farmer.—*Pa-ducah Express.*

From the Albany Cultivator.

CHEMICAL, OR PREPARED MANURES.

It is sometimes asked, and that too, in a way indicating a belief that the question cannot be satisfactorily answered, what are the advantages that science has conferred on Agriculture? more than intimating that knowledge, so essential to all other pursuits, is of no value to the farmer. It is a sufficient reply to all this, to simply point to the articles named at the head of this paper; chemical or prepared manures. For the present we shall confine ourselves to a single class, those derived from urine and night soil, or of which these furnish the most important part.

It may be said that the use of night soil has been known from the earliest ages as a manure. This is true, but its use has always been limited, owing to prejudices arising from its disagreeable nature, and its offensive odor. The celebrated Swedish chemist, Berzelius, was among the first to call the attention of moderns to these substances by his analysis of them, which gave the following results:

Night Soil 100 parts.	
Water,	73. 3
Vegetable matter and animal remains,	7. 0
Bile	0. 9
Albumen,	0. 9
Peculiar and extractive matter,	2. 7
Salts,	1. 2
Insoluble residuum,	14. 7
Urine, 1000 parts	
Water,	933. 00
Urea,	30. 10
Sulphate of potash,	2. 71
Sulphate of soda,	3. 16
Phosphate of soda,	2. 94
Muriate of soda (common salt),	4. 45
Phosphate of ammonia,	1. 65
Muriate of ammonia,	1. 50
Acetate of ammonia,	17. 14
Animal matters,	
Earthy phosphates and Fluete of lime,	1. 00
Silica and mucus,	0. 35

The intelligent farmer will see at a glance that the matters enumerated in these tables constitute most efficient fertilizers, and in spite of their repulsive nature, the Flemish farmers have long been in the habit of mixing these stercoraceous matters with water, which applied

with much labor to their fields, gave a fertility unknown to the rest of Europe. Some 28 years since, Davy suggested to his countrymen, the English, that night soil was a very powerful manure, liable to decompose, soluble in water, and in whatever state it is used, furnishes abundant food for plants. He found, by experiment, that quick lime destroyed the disagreeable smell, and ascertained that it might be dried, pulverized, and delivered by drills at the time of sowing the seed. The manufacture from night soil of the valuable manure, called *poudrette*, belongs to the French.—Nearly 40 years since, a chemist, Mr. Bridet, obtained a patent for his *poudre vegetative*, manufactured from the cesspools of Paris; and such was his success that similar manufactories were erected all over the country, particularly in the vicinity of the large cities, so that what was once a nuisance, is now deemed of the greatest value.

In 1814, the French Royal Society of Agriculture granted a gold medal to Madame Vibert Dubouil, who obtained a patent for 15 years for her "Alkaline Vegetative powder." Her plan consisted in fermenting the most liquid parts of these matters, and mixing them with slaked lime afterwards, so as to form a powder much superior and more durable in its effects to common *poudrette*.

In 1818, the first manufactory of "Urate" properly so called, was commenced near Paris, by the chemists Douat & Co. and the product was submitted to the examination and test of a committee of chemists and agriculturists, in which were included some of the ablest men of France. This committee reported that they had found the preparation so powerful on the duldest soils, that they recommended it should only be employed by skillful and discriminating farmers. On good soils, or in large quantities, it gave such a growth of straw as to be fatal to the maturity of the grain. The whole matter collected from the cesspools of Paris, is now converted into *poudrette* and urate, and is used by the farmers and gardeners principally within a circuit of 30 miles around Paris.

A new preparation called "engrais animalize," or disinfected night soil, has recently been entered upon at Paris, and a large manufactory has also been established at White chapel near London. It is made by mixing the night soil with a considerable quantity of finely pulverized charcoal, and then drying the mass at a very gentle heat. Thus prepared, it resembles the friable mould, rich and dark, of an old hot bed, and is totally devoid of smell. The English farmers, if we may judge from their reports and journals, are highly pleased with this manure, particularly as a dressing for turneps, giving them a quick growth at the start, which is of great importance with this root. There is another preparation called "Owen's Animalized Carbon," principally brought into England from the Baltic, one ton of which is considered equal to 25 bushels of crushed bones, while the cost is but little more than half as much. It probably differs little from the engrais animalize, except that it contains more carbon, and, of course, is a less powerful manure.

There is a chemical preparation called "Seed Manure," prepared by Messrs Hodgson and Simpson, of Wakefield, England, the composition of which is a secret, but the base of it is, doubtless, urate, mixed with a portion of saccharine matter, ammonia, salt, and nitre. Their directions are as follows, and by following them Mr. Miburn and others have experienced the best effects on their crops:

"Dissolve 28 lbs. of this manure in a pail by adding water in small quantities, stirring it at the same time, until the mixture is of the consistence of cream; it is then poured over the seed intended to be sown on an acre of land, and the whole repeatedly turned over, so that it appears one uniform mixture; the seed is then to be spread out thin, on the floor to dry, for ten or twelve hours, and mixed with a sufficient quantity of soot or any kind of ashes, to render it sufficiently friable or dry to be sown by the hand or by the drill."

Prof. Johnson in his valuable papers on manure, has the following remarks on these chemical preparations of night soil, particularly the carbonized class, which, when properly made, he seems to consider preferable to any other of its mixtures.

"The preparation of the Messrs. Pottevin of the engrais animalize at London, is the same as that of M. Payen at Paris. It combines, and successfully too, the great object of driving off the water of nightsoil by a gentle heat, after all its gaseous matters have been absorbed, by mixing it with a portion of newly prepared carbon, in the finest possible state of division, than which, no known

substance has such great powers of absorption of all gaseous matters like those which abound in, and impart the disagreeable odor of nightsoil. The presence of the carbon in the manure thus prepared, is valuable in two ways, it gradually combines with the oxygen of the atmosphere, forming in the state of carbonic gas, the food of plants; and at the same time all the gaseous matters of putrefaction, with which it is saturated, are thus preserved, stored up, as it were, for the use of the roots of the cultivator's crops: nothing is lost, the emission of the gasses from the slowly dissolving charcoal, being so gradual, as to be almost, if not entirely, imperceptible to the senses."

The justly famous preparation, called as above, "Urate," may be very successfully imitated by the common farmer who will take the pains to provide a reservoir or cistern for the preservation of urine, with which, when wanted for distribution with his seed, he must mix gypsum or plaster till the urine is absorbed, and the mass sufficiently dry to sow with the drill or by the hand. This is one of the most powerful preparations on dry or sandy soils that can well be imagined, and is one of which every farmer may avail himself to a greater or less degree.

There are at the present time, two manufactories of *poudrette* and urate in the vicinity of New York; and there is most abundant proof that it constitutes here as elsewhere the most valuable class of manures. That such manufactories will become common in the neighborhood of our principal cities and towns, where alone the materials are to be found, as the value of such manures, both for their efficiency and portability, are better understood, we have no doubt. Their use is rapidly converting the vicinity of the principal European cities into a garden, and the use of these materials which once constituted the greatest nuisance and were most productive of diseases, into manures, will not have a better effect on the soil, than on the health of those congregated masses of human beings.

KIDNEY WORMS.—There is not now the slightest excuse for any farmer allowing his hogs to die from this disease. In addition to the testimony of Drs. Kirtland and Martin, and of others who have proved it, we can add our own,—a few days, or if needfull, weeks' feeding on corn boiled in ley, will cure almost any case of Kidney worm. Where the dragging of the hind quarters is occasioned by this complaint, there is not a doubt but this will effect a cure. The cruel process of cutting into the flesh of the back over the Kidneys, and pouring in spirits of turpentine, even were it a certain cure, may thus be dispensed with.—*Southern Planter.*

BEDFORD OR WOBURN HOGS.—We do not pretend to a critical knowledge of the origin, history, &c. of the Woburn hog, but have understood the breed was originated by the Duke of Bedford of England, whose country seat is Woburn Abbey. Some of these hogs were sent over to this country, many years ago, as a present to General Washington, but their destination was somehow intercepted, and they were bred, we believe, in Pennsylvania or Virginia, whence the have been diffused through the country. Dr. Martin, of Clarke, was one of the first in Kentucky who appears to have highly appreciated them; and having taken the lead as their breeder and advocate, he changed the name from *Bedford* to *Woburn*, to distinguish this breed from other breeds called *Bedfords*, but which were very different hogs. For further information, we refer inquirers to Dr. Martin who will with great pleasure respond to any respectable applicants desiring information.—*Kentucky Farmer.*

THE LADIES FOREVER.—It is within the knowledge of many now on the stage of action, (says the N. Y. Evening Star) that a few cotton seeds, which the curiosity of a lady first nurtured, now influences the commerce of nations, and supplies America with a staple unequalled on the globe.—The ladies, whenever charged with the undue curiosity of their sex, should mention this fact to their ungallant slanderers.

TINCTURE OF ROSES.—Take the leaves of the common rose (*Centifolia*) place them without pressing them in a bottle, pour good spirits of wine upon them, close the bottle, and let it stand until it is required for use. This tincture will keep for years, and yield a perfume little inferior to otto of roses; a few drops of it will suffice to impregnate the atmosphere of a room with a delicious odor. Common vinegar is greatly improved by a very small quantity being added to it.

ESSAY ON SHEEP.

To the Editor of the Western Farmer and Gardener.

Sir,—In a former communication, I endeavored to lay before your readers some account of the particular application of the different sorts of wool, to their manufacturing purposes; distinguishing them by their well known division of *long and short*. In continuing the subject, I purpose taking a short review of the various breeds of sheep, or such of them as I think will be interesting to your readers; explaining with as much distinctness as lays in my power, the origin of the name held at present by each particular breed; having in view, the intent of informing those who may not be acquainted with the subject, what is meant by the Cotswold, Bakewell, &c.

The long woolled sheep shall first occupy our attention; and, as they are more especially before the public mind, we will begin with the Leicestershire.

The Old Leicester, the New Leicester, the Bakewell, and the Dishley, are one and the same breed of sheep; the Old Leicester being the original stock. About the middle of last century, Mr. Bakewell, who lived at Dishley, in Leicestershire, endeavored to improve the existing sheep of that country; which he did by attention and a careful selection from all the flocks round his neighborhood, without regard to size, but having in view the greatest propensity to fatten, with that shape which he considered would produce the largest proportion of valuable meat, with the smallest quantity of bone and offal.

Having formed his stock from sheep so selected, he carefully attended to the peculiarities of the individuals from which he bred, and (from the best information) did not object to breeding from near relations, when by doing so he put together animals likely to produce a progeny possessing the characteristics he wished to obtain.

Some persons suppose that Mr. Bakewell formed the New Leicester variety by crossing different sorts of sheep. There is no reason for believing this; and the contrary appears to be the fact. He next established a system of letting rams for the season, instead of selling them, to those who wished their use—a system not only beneficial to the ram breeder, but also to the farmer. It enables the ram breeder to keep a greater number, and give his whole attention to this department; and secures to the farmer, any cross he may require for any portion of his flock, without the necessity of in-and-in breeding.

Valuable as this system no doubt was, it was only after twenty years of incessant perseverance, that Mr. Bakewell had the pleasure of seeing his ideas on this subject sustained by the breeders of the country. The first ram Mr. B. let; was for sixteen shillings. Twenty-six years from that time, he let a celebrated ram, called the *Two Pounder*, for one season, at four hundred guineas each from two breeders, still reserving one third for himself; the value of the ram for this season, being thus estimated at twenty hundred guineas, (about six thousand dollars,) Mr. Bakewell's improved breed were called the New Leicester, to distinguish them from the parent stock; by some they were designated as the Bakewell, and by others the Dishley, being the place of his abode; and thus we get at the origin of all these names.

Before closing this account, it may be well to describe the peculiarities of the New Leicester breed of sheep. The head should be hornless, long, small, tapering towards the muzzle, and projecting horizontally forwards; the eyes prominent, but with a quiet expression; the ears thin, rather long, and directed backwards; the neck full and broad at its base, where it proceeds from the chest, but gradually tapering towards the head, and particularly fine at the junction of the head and neck; the neck seeming to project straight from the chest, so that there is, with the slightest possible deviation, one continued horizontal line from the rump to the poll; the breast broad and full; the shoulders also broad and round, and no uneven or angular formation where the shoulders join either the neck or the back; particularly no rising of the withers, or hollow behind the situation of these bones; the arm fleshy through its whole extent, and even down to the knee; the bones of the legs small, standing wide apart, no looseness of skin about them, and comparatively bare of wool; the chest and barrel at once deep and round; the ribs forming a considerable arch from the spine, so as in some cases, and especially when the animal is in good condition, to make the apparent width of the chest even greater than the depth; the barrel well ribbed home; no irregularity of line on the back or on the belly, but on the sides the curves very gradually diminishing in width towards the rump; the quarters long and full, and, as with the fore-

legs, the muscles extending down to the hock; the thighs also wide and full; the legs of a moderate length; the pelt also moderately thin, but soft and elastic, and covered with a good quantity of white wool; not so long as in some breeds, but considerably finer.

The New Leicesters however are not without their faults; they are by no means prolific breeders. This, it is probable, may be the result of the in-and-in breeding to which Mr. Bakewell no doubt sometimes resorted. They vary much in size, weighing at a year and a half old from twenty-four to thirty-six pounds per quarter; though we have instances of their being fed to a considerably greater weight. We have it on record that Mr. Morgan, of Loughton, fed a pure bred New Leicester sheep, the live weight of which was three hundred and sixty-eight pounds, and that of the carcass two hundred and forty-eight.

The fibre of the wool varies from five to more than twelve inches in length, and the fleece averages from six to seven pounds; it is used mostly in the manufacture of serges and carpets.

The Cotswold sheep takes its name from a range of hills on which they are raised in Gloucestershire, and known as the Cotswold hills—being one of the grand divisions of that county. Camden says "that they derived it from the cots or sheds in which they were housed at night,—or permanently for the winter; and the wolds or open hilly grounds on which they were pastured in the summer." Every person at all conversant with the topography of England, knows that the Cotswold hills have ever been famous for the pasturage afforded to this particular breed of sheep. In 1437, Don Duarte, king of Portugal, made application to Henry IV. king of England, for liberty to export sixty sacks of Cotswold wool, that he might manufacture certain cloths of gold at Florence, for his own use. Stowe says in his Chronicle, that in the year 1467, Edward IV. gave license to pass over unto Spain, certain Cotswold sheep, &c. The object that I have in making these quotations, is merely to show the antiquity of the breed. Very few pure Cotswolds now exist, and these, we are given to understand, are fast passing away. The description given of the pure Cotswold is that they are taller and longer than the improved breed; comparatively flat sided; deficient in the fore quarter, but full in the hind one; not fattening so early, but yielding a longer and a heavier fleece.

The Cotswold have been crossed considerably by the Leicester, and the prevalent breed may be said to consist of half Leicester, half Cotswold. Though a distinct breed of sheep, the similarity that presents itself in the Bakewell and Cotswold sheep of this country, would carry conviction to the mind of any breeder, that the cross has been carried to a very considerable extent, upon most, if not all of the sheep of this name, imported into America. In some parts of this country—for instance, in the territory of Iowa, or any other, where wool is the object and not the carcass—the pure Cotswold is the better sheep; they are more easily kept; are larger, though not so well formed in the body, and produce a heavier fleece. This is speaking comparatively between the Cotswold and the Leicester.

The improved Cotswold, which is the sheep we have here, will weigh from 25 to 40 lbs. per quarter; and yield a fleece of from 7 to 8 lbs. on the average.

The pure Lincolnshire sheep, like the pure Cotswold, is fast disappearing. Culley describes them as having no horns; white faces; long, thin and weak carcasses; the ewes weighing from 14 to 20 lbs. per quarter, and the wethers from 20 to 30 lbs.; with thick, rough, white legs; large bones; thick pelts, and long wool, from ten to eighteen inches, and weighing from 8 to 14 lbs. per fleece. According to Ellis, they were the longest legged, and largest carcassed sheep of all others; and although their legs and bellies were for the most part void of wool—yet they carried more wool on them than any other sheep whatsoever. The contest for supremacy between the Lincolns and the Leicesters was long and acrimonious, and doubt even now exists in the minds of some, with regard to the relative value of the respective breeds. The cross of the Leicestershire ram on the Lincoln ewe, displayed to a great extent the excellencies of the male parent, and the wether attained its maturity in a year less time than it was accustomed to, with less comparative expense of food even in that time. The Lincolnshire sheep now, is for the most part crossed with the Leicester—as indeed is the case with most of the long woolled varieties. The average weight of the fleece of the present sheep, is about 7

lbs., and of the pure Lincoln, not more than 9 lbs.—the length of the staple from eight to nine inches.

There are other long wool sheep, but from the cross of the Leicester, they have generally imbibed so much of the characteristics of that breed that I think it unnecessary to give any lengthened description of them.

In a future number I will take a review of the short wool sheep, and give my opinion as to the adaptation of the particular breeds to western farming purposes.

Yours, &c.,

UMBRA.

MEDIUM SIZED, VS. LARGE HOGS.

Mr. Editor—You are aware that I am now, and have been ever since 1820, extensively engaged in pork-packing in this city; and I feel that I may without presumption, lay claim to not a little experience in the business. It is fully as much to my interest, and that of every one else engaged in curing pork for market, as the interest of the farmer, that the very best breeds of hogs should be scattered over the country.

When I first entered into it, the pork brought to us, was produced from the same miserable race yet to be found through much the greater part of the West. It yielded us little lard, and the sides were unfit for mess or clear pork—too thin, and only fit for bacon. The first improvement we had was the little chunky China hog—a perfect mass of lard—hams light and too fat—though the waste of offal was trifling. The next we had was the large Warren county hog, requiring years to mature, and then coming to us of an enormous weight—great waste of offal—the hams too large and badly shaped, as was also the shoulder—and the sides, nevertheless of their great size, were thin in proportion. They were still a great improvement. The crosses of these and the Russia and Byfield, in the hands of some of the more judicious breeders, produced a very excellent hog—and we who were the purchasers, were anxious for any improvement on the unprofitable woods hogs usually raised.

Though as I have remarked, so long engaged in the business of packing, I had paid but little attention to the breeding of hogs, though always keeping a few of the best I could find, on my farm, and improving them to the best of my ability. It was not until some of the part-bred Berkshires were brought to us from Butler and Warren counties, that I was struck with the great improvement they were on any thing I had yet seen. The perfect manner in which they were fattened—their extraordinary length of body, and the thickness of the side meat—their small, yet thick, fleshy shoulder—the great weight and handsome form of their hams—the great yield of lard, and little waste of offal, either of inside waste, or head and bone, proved to me that they were a something entirely different and altogether superior to any other breed within my knowledge. On making further enquiry respecting them, I found them equally advantageous to the farmer and drover, as to the pork packer. Prolific and easily kept; maturing early and fattening kindly to as great weights as were desirable; stamping their own character strongly on any other breed with which they might be crossed; and travelling well to any reasonably distant market.

I had before this been breeding hogs for sale, and seeing at a glance, the great advantage it was going to be to me in my packing business, to have such a hog as the Berkshire in general use, I at once engaged in it largely.

True it is that I cannot give up my farm, and my attention and capital, to the breeding of fine stock, without a prospect of making money by it; but that was the secondary object I had in view—my pork-packing business was of the first importance to me. I saw and dreaded the efforts that were made to introduce an extremely large hog into Kentucky, for I had about this time transferred my pork business to that state, and had gone to very great expense in erecting an extensive establishment back of Covington, and intended making my entire purchases in the state. We can make no use in this market, of animals weighing from 400 to 600 lbs., even though they may be well fattened. A hog of the proper form and quality of meat, that matures at ten or twelve months old, so as to fatten properly, and then weighs from 200 to 300 lbs., is the sort for which we will give the highest price, because it yields us the greatest profit. And most assuredly it will also pay the farmer best. We have no population to supply, that will consume large, coarse, indifferently cured meat. Our principal demand is for city and family use, both here and in the cities of the south and east. The ham is with us the most valuable part of the

hog, and the celebrity of those cured in Cincinnati is now great. This part must be heavy without being large—round, thick and plump; the flesh, though principally lean, yet marbled with fat. Next to the ham the lard and side meat yield us the greatest return—the former must be abundant in quantity, and fine grained; which never is the case with any hog until he has somewhat matured;—the latter must carry its thickness throughout, having no thin flanky parts; and must be fat—and last we rank the shoulder and the jowl.

Many of the Boston and Richmond dealers, and those from the other cities in the East and South, come here annually to have meat packed; they all prefer such a hog as I have described, and will buy no other if they can help it. How the drovers, who are represented as driving to Richmond and Charleston, and as preferring the largest sized hogs, can possibly dispose of such animals there, I cannot understand. Nor how meat of a size that I know from experience, cannot be cured, even with the aid of cool cellars, here, can be kept there, surprises me. Think of a pair of hams, Mr. Editor, weighing 148 lbs. in the climate of Charleston, or Richmond, or Baltimore! They would indeed require to be cut in two—and then what a sightly object!

Still some regions of country may require a larger hog than others; and to supply those who may think so, Mr. A. B. Allen, now on his way to England, will import for me some of a size sufficient to suit any taste. For my own part, and for my use for packing, I want neither an extravagantly large hog, nor yet a very small one. A hog that has to be fed two winters, never will pay first cost; if he can be had of sufficient size without wintering at all, so much the more profit—A spring pig killed in the fall at 200 lbs. nett, will evidently pay better than if the same hog had been kept over winter, and reached the second fall 500 lbs. nett.

I have been speaking now as a pork-packer, not as a breeder; and what I have said, I say in all sincerity. I have no desire to injure the business of any other breeder of improved hogs, nor to prevent their continuing their improvements to as high a point as they please. But I do regret to see gentlemen of science and experience going back to a large, coarse hog, such as the Woburn, Irish Grazer, or Leicester, when they can procure a breed so infinitely superior—the improved Berkshire.

JOHN MAHARD, JR.

Cincinnati, July 5th, 1841. [Western Farmer.]

From Silliman's American Journal of Science.

THE HESSIAN FLY AND ITS PARASITES.

BY EDWARD C. HERRICK.

For several years past I have spent some time in the study of the habits of the Hessian Fly, and of the various insects by which it is attacked. During a part of the period I enjoyed the important co-operation of my valued friend, Mr. James D. Dana, now absent from the country, as one of the scientific corps of the United States South Sea Exploring Expedition. It was, and still continues to be, my intention to offer an extended paper on this subject. The investigation is not yet in every particular so complete as could be wished, but several circumstances seem to render it advisable to give at this time, a brief abstract of some portion of the results.—The civil history of the insect, as well as the scientific descriptions, with many other details, are reserved for the final paper.

The Hessian fly, which has so long been conspicuous for its depredations on the wheat crops of this country, is a two-winged insect of the genus *Lasiptera* or *Cecidomyia*, (Meig. and Latr.) and was first scientifically described by Mr. Say, (Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil. 1817, i. 45), who gave it the specific name of *Destructor*. The popular name was used by Col. George Morgan, of Prospect, N. J., on the supposition that the insect was introduced into this country among the straw brought by the Hessian troops who came here in the service of Great Britain during the war of the Revolution. This supposition has been rejected by most entomologists, chiefly perhaps, because an extensive and apparently thorough inquiry made in various parts of Europe a few years after, resulted in the uncontradicted conclusion, that the insect was wholly unknown in that quarter of the world. I am not prepared to assert that this insect was introduced in the manner above supposed, but it may be shown that it is highly probable that it was unknown here before that time; that it now exists in Europe, and has probably been there for centuries.

In the *Elements d'Agriculture, par Duhamel du Monceau*, Paris, 1771, 2 tomes, 12 mo., is a statement from M. de Chateauxvieux, of which the following is a translation: "Our wheat [in the neighborhood of Geneva] has sustained the present month of May, 1755, an injury from which the grain cultivated by the new husbandry has not been exempt. We found upon it a number of small white worms, which eventually turned to a chestnut color: they fix themselves within the leaves, and gnaw the stalks. They are commonly found between the first joint and the root: the stalks on which they fasten grow no more; they become yellow and dry up. We suffered the same injury in 1732, when these insects appeared in the middle of May, and did such damage that the crops were almost annihilated." This passage was quoted by Col. Morgan, (Carey's Amer. Mus. 1787, i. 530,) in the belief that the insect described in it was the Hessian Fly. The description is too imperfect to authorize a positive assertion, but there seems to be little doubt that his opinion is correct.

In 1833, Mr. Dana sailed for the Mediterranean in the U. S. ship Delaware. An opportunity was thus afforded him to make personal exploration for the Hessian fly among the wheat fields of the old world; a work for which he was well prepared by his thorough acquaintance with this insect in its various stages. His examinations were rewarded with the most gratifying success, for they proved that the Hessian fly is an inhabitant of Europe. On the 13th of March, 1834, and subsequently, he collected several larvæ and pupæ, from wheat plants growing in a field on the island of Minorca. From these pupæ, were evolved on the 16th of March, 1834, two individuals of an insect which his recollections, (aided by a drawing of the Hessian fly with which he was provided,) enabled him to pronounce to be the *Cecidomyia Destructor*. More of the perfect insects were evolved in the course of the month, one of which deposited eggs like those of the Hessian fly. In letters dated Mahon, April 8 and 21, 1834, Mr. D. sent me five of the insects and several of the pupæ. They arrived in safety, and after a careful examination, I saw no good reason to doubt the identity of this insect with the Hessian fly. The Mahonese asserted that the insect had been there from time immemorial, and often did great damage both there and in Spain. On the 28th of April, 1834, Mr. D. collected from a wheat field just without the walls of the city of Toulon, in France, several pupæ and one larvæ like those before obtained.—On the 4th of June, 1834, he obtained similar pupæ from a wheat field near Naples. About the period of Mr. Dana's investigations in the south of Europe, attention was turned to the injury caused by certain larvæ among the wheat in Hungary. It appears now to be commonly believed, that their parent insect is either our Hessian fly, or an insect very closely allied to it.

I have searched in vain for any traces of the Hessian fly in this country before the Revolution. The Rev. Jared Eliot, in his "Essays upon Field-Husbandry in New England," Boston, 1760, treats of the culture of wheat, but makes no allusion to any insect having habits like those of the Hessian fly; neither does Kalm, the naturalist, who travelled in this country about 1750. I am therefore inclined to consider the common opinion of the origin of the insect quite as probable as any other which has been advanced.

In this part of our country wheat is usually sown about the first of September. Soon after the plants are up, the Hessian fly begins to lay her eggs upon them, and continues her operations for several weeks. She deposits her eggs on the upper surface of the leaf (i. e. the *ligula*, or strap-shaped portion of the leaf) of the plant. The number on a single leaf is often twenty or thirty, and sometimes much greater. In these cases many of the larvæ must perish. The egg is about a fiftieth of an inch long, and four hundredths of an inch in diameter, cylindrical, translucent, and of a pale red color. In about four days the egg hatches; the larvæ creeps down the leaf, enters the sheath, and with the head downwards, fastens upon the tender culm or stalk, generally just above some joint. The larvæ appears to feed solely on the sap of the plant; it does not gnaw the stalk, and never enters it, but is gradually imbedded in it as the plant matures. Having taken its post, the larvæ is stationary; it gradually loses its redish color, becomes translucent, and clouded with white spots, and when near maturity, the central part within is of a greenish hue. In about five or six weeks, (or longer if the season is cold,) the larvæ begins to assume a brownish tinge, and soon is of a bright chestnut

color, when the insect may be said to have reached the state of pupa. It has then some resemblance to a flax-seed. The outer skin of the larvæ becomes the puparium of the pupa. The wheat plant is injured by the loss of sap, but principally by the pressure of the larvæ and pupæ upon the culm. A single larvæ will do little harm, and may even be useful by stimulating the plant to throw out side shoots; but five or six of them are sufficient seriously to check the growth of the plant, or perhaps to destroy it entirely.

During the winter the insect is in the pupa state, near the root of the wheat plant, and usually a little below the surface of the earth. In April and May we again find the Hessian fly laying eggs on the young wheat, both that which was sown in the autumn previous, and the spring wheat, which is of course recently up. The larvæ from these eggs become pupæ about the middle of June.

There is no difficulty in tracing the insect as far as the state of pupa, and to this point its history is satisfactorily ascertained. Regarding the periods of the evolution of the perfect insect, there is, however, some obscurity, which numerous observations have not wholly cleared up. The difficulty results in part from the fact that in this region, a very large proportion, probably more than nine-tenths, of every generation of the Hessian Fly, is destroyed by parasites. A great part of the pupæ which may be collected will evolve some parasitic insect, instead of the Hessian fly. It is certain that sometimes the pupæ, which became so in June, evolve the perfect insect in October following, and that other pupæ of the same date will not evolve the perfect insect until October of the year succeeding. The following seems to me the probable history of the matter. The pupæ which became such in the autumn, evolve the perfect insect, partly during the next spring, and partly in the summer and autumn following. The pupæ, which became such in and about June, evolve the perfect insect partly during the next autumn, and partly during the year succeeding.

Parasites.—There are in this region, four principal parasites of the Hessian fly, one of which attacks the eggs, and the other three the pupæ. They are all minute *Hymenoptera*.

1. The egg-parasite is a species of *Platygaster*, Latr., and may prove to be identical with some one of the hundred species of this genus which are described. (Entom. Mag. Lond. iii. 217. Cont. MacL. Lye. i. 81.) The insect is abundant in the autumn. I first saw it Sept. 23, 1833, in the act of depositing its eggs in the eggs of the Hessian fly. From subsequent observations it appears that four or five eggs are laid in a single egg of the Hessian fly. The latter egg hatches, and the animal advances to the pupa state as usual, but from the puparium no Hessian fly ever comes forth. This parasite forms within the puparium a silky cocoon of a brownish color.

2. This is the chief parasite of the pupa. It is described by Mr. Say, (Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil. i. 47,) as the *Ceraphron Destructor*. It appears to me not to belong to the genus *Ceraphron*, (Latr.) but to fall within the genus *Eurytoma*, of Illiger. It pierces the sheath of the stalk, making a hole too small to be detected by a powerful microscope, and deposits an egg in the pupa within. This is done chiefly in June. The perfect insect is evolved in the summer and autumn succeeding, eating its way through the puparium and the sheath of the leaf. An insect (of which I have seen females only,) very similar to the *Eurytoma Destructor*, but with mere rudiments of wings, is sometimes evolved from the pupæ of the Hessian fly. I am in doubt whether it should be considered a distinct species or only a variety. The winged individuals never throw off their wings.

3. The next parasite of the pupa is an insect of the tribe Chalcidæ, (Latr. in Cuv. Regne. An.) whose genus I have not determined. Its habits are like those of No. 2, but it is evolved later. Apterous females of this species are also found.

4. Another parasite of the pupa is an insect of the tribe Oxyuri, (Latr. in Cuv.) whose genus I have not determined. In habits it agrees with Nos. 2 and 3, but is evolved still later in the year. All of these parasites are likewise evolved in the spring, from Hessian fly pupæ of the summer previous.

A few suggestions may be made respecting the best modes of preventing the ravages of the Hessian fly.—They have all been published before, by others, but they are of such a nature that there is little probability that any of them will ever exterminate the insect. The stouter varieties of wheat ought always be chosen, and the land

should be kept in good condition. If fall wheat is sown late, some of the eggs will be avoided, but risk of winter killing the plants will be incurred. If cattle are permitted to graze the wheat fields during the fall, they will devour many of the eggs. A large number of the pupæ may be destroyed by burning the wheat stubble immediately after harvest, and then ploughing and harrowing the land. This method will undoubtedly do much good. As the Hessian fly also lays its eggs, to some extent, on rye and barley, these crops should be treated in a similar manner.

New Haven, Connecticut.

From the Albany Cultivator.

THE HESSIAN FLY.

Messrs. Gaylord and Tucker—I have not been a subscriber for your valuable paper, till the present year, as your list will show. Thus far, I find it deeply interesting, and well calculated to excite and promote a spirit of inquiry and improvement among agriculturists.

I noticed a piece in your number for March, headed, "Hessian Fly—A Lady Observer." Honor and praise to the ladies! I have derived from them the far greater portion of my earthly comforts. I feel much gratified at the interest and inquiry which the discovery of Miss Morris, respecting the Hessian fly, has elicited. The great desideratum is the discovery that the ovum, or egg, is deposited in the grains of the wheat before it is harvested; because, knowing the hiding place and fortress of the foe, we can the more surely adopt the means of his destruction. I will, therefore, give you my observations, confirmatory of those of Miss Morris.

More than twenty years ago, while I lived in Leesburg, Va., I adopted the opinion, that the Hessian fly deposited its eggs in the berry or grain of wheat, in its ripening state, and that instinct directed the deposit to the germ or bud, which was to produce the new stalk. The eggs, being deposited in that part of the germ, which adheres to the grain, are enclosed within the first two leaves that spring directly from the germ. They are not often found at the third blade, though this may occur without violation of the general principle, as they may be deposited a little deeper in the germ, or may be moved in the growth of the plant.

I was led to this opinion while walking in my garden between the rows of peas, ripening for seed. The pods had become yellow, but not dry, and opposite to every full pea in the pods, I observed a white circular space, from which the juice had exuded, and in the centre a perforation. This was done by the insect which deposits in the pea the egg that produces the pea bug. And this is the general habit of insects to deposit their ova or eggs, in some soft and moist substance, as cherries, plums, &c.—The fact observed in the peas, led me at once to the opinion that the Hessian fly deposited its eggs in a similar manner in the grains of wheat in their ripening state, before they became hard.

Some time about or in the year 1820, or '21, I published an essay on the Hessian fly, setting forth my opinion, in the Port Folio, edited by Harrison Hall, Esq., Philadelphia. In that essay I recommended a trial of the following remedy, which I have used in a small way, and never found it fail. Soak the seed wheat in lime water, kept milk-warm, till the grain is swollen to the point of almost sprouting; then roll in plaster, after draining, till well-coated, to prevent injury to the seedman's hand, and to promote vegetation.

I was led to this recommendation by reflecting that two agents, heat and moisture, are necessary to quicken or vivify insect's eggs. The eggs being in the grain, the warmth of the water would quicken them, and the lime would corrode the membrane or coating of the eggs as to destroy their vitality.

Early and Late Sowing.—Wheat sown early is often destroyed by the fly in autumn, because there then remains, generally, warm weather enough to quicken the egg and bring it into the "flax-seed" state, and sometimes to the fly state, and then the mischief is done in autumn. In very late sowing, there does not, usually, follow warm weather sufficient to quicken the egg, and it remains protected in the earth till the warm weather of spring, commonly in this climate about the 10th of May, when its progress to maturity shows its ravages at every stage.

In our climate, fifteen miles north of Washington city, the safest time, to avoid both the foregoing risks, is found by experience to be from the 1st to the 10th or 15th of October. The reason of this selection of time is, that in

ordinary seasons, there will remain warm-weather sufficient to quicken the eggs, but not enough to advance them to an injurious state before the hard frosts commence, which will destroy them easily after being quickened.—The general rule, however, as to the time of sowing, must be regulated by the latitude of the places, so as to avoid the extremes of early and late, in reference to that latitude. And, after all, the rule and the reasons above assigned for it, will be subject to infringement and exceptions, owing to the difference of the weather in different autumnal seasons.

Cold Winters and little Snow.—Fifty years ago, before the inroads of the Hessian fly, the farmers were delighted to see their fields covered with snow during the winter, as a protection to the growing crops. Not so now. Our best wheat crops follow winters in which the snows are light, and the ground generally bare or nearly so, and hard frozen, so that little of green appears in the wheat fields, and then they are not troubled by the fly in the spring. I have observed this for thirty years. The reason, I presume, is that the eggs of the fly and other insects, in their unprotected state, are destroyed by the severe frosts; whereas, this effect is prevented when the ground is deeply covered with lasting snows.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN MINES.

Prof. Liebig says, that according to late discoveries in agricultural chemistry, in taking the hay from meadows, the principal cause of exhaustion to the soil, is the loss of the potash contained in the hay; and that this may be readily restored by sowing the meadow with a thim covering of wood ashes. Farmers should be very careful of their ashes—their beneficial effects on corn and grass have been well tested.

HOUSEWIFE'S DEPARTMENT.

HOW TO BOIL PEAS—HOW TO COOK DUN FISH!

Sir—I took my pen merely to introduce the scrap which you will find appended to this, for publication in your last number; but as I wrote on, my indignation waxed so hot, at the recollection of good dinners, badly spoiled, that I forgot the main purpose, and omitted the recipe for boiling peas! While my pen is in hand, I will give you another for cooking cod fish—or dun fish; which, when well cooked, and eaten with nice fresh butter and eggs, and good Irish potatoes, I hold to be one of the lightest, most palatable, and most wholesome dishes that ever was put on a table.

I wish some kind Yankee would write me to partake of his dinner some day when it consists entirely of *dun fish*. By-the-by, I have heard it said, that a practice prevails in Boston, which strikes me as a very convenient one, and one of great domestic economy. They tell me that the Boston housekeeper has a *routine of dishes* for every day in the week; always having the same dish, on the same day. Friday being, since the days of the pilgrims, *fish day*! were I there, and invited to come in any day, and take 'pot luck,' as is the fashion in Southern cities, I would contrive to find out two of his days, and would happen in, to take 'pot luck,' the day he had his *pork and beans*—and his *dun-fish* day as aforesaid. The reason of my dwelling on these apparent trifles is, to let your Southern readers know that here are two excellent dishes with which they are almost altogether unacquainted. The thin part of the middling of fat pork, with beans done to a soup, and well done, too, and passed through a cullender—and yet better—"Lady peas," makes a dinner that I would as soon sit down to, as any to be had in the most celebrated Parisian Restaurateur. But no Southern Farmer or Planter can ever enjoy it—and why? Because in the first place, he has not the providence to raise either beans or peas to be dried and put away for use through the year; and in the next, he never makes for family use a barrel of "pickled pork"! With most of them, it is *bacon! bacon! bacon!* from week's end to week's end, with such limited supply of poultry and vegetables, as the good house-wife can contrive to get raised, with little or no appropriate fixtures or assistance! But on this point, I

will one of these days, get my aunt Anna to give you her views, which are always to the point. You see I have just space enough left at the bottom of this page to stick on the scrap, which again I had well nigh forgotten.

Q IN THE CORNER.

How to Cook Green Peas.—The common method of cooking this delicious vegetable, by boiling in water, is nearly destructive to its flavor, at least so says a lady who has sent us the following method of preparing them for the table, which, after experience, we must add is a great improvement.—Place in the bottom of your sauce pan or boiler, several of the outside leaves of head salad—put your peas in the dish, with two ounces of butter in proportion to half a peck of peas—cover the pan or boiler close, and place it over the fire—in thirty minutes they are ready for the table. They can either be seasoned in the pan or after taken out. Water extracts nearly all the delicious quality of the green pea, and is as fatal to their flavor as it is destructive to a mad dog.—*New Era*.

***Note by Q in the corner.**—This is a vulgar prejudice.—It is the swelling of the throat in Hydrophobia, which makes it difficult, extremely painful, and at last impossible for a mad-dog to swallow water.

THE FLOWER GARDEN CULTIVATED BY THE LADIES.

A neat flower garden in front of the farm house, is proof that the farmer's wife and daughters are industrious and refined. It is proof that the work within doors is well performed: for it is never the case that disorder and thriftlessness reside within, while the garden, tended by female hands, is neat and flourishing. This out-door labor gives bloom to the cheeks, vigor to the whole frame, cheerfulness to the disposition, and general efficiency.

Fair and gentle woman is never in a better school than when busying her fingers and twining her affections around the fair daughters of Flora. There she mingles with beauties whose tongues never utter envy or malice, and whose ears are deaf to every idle or sinful word.—There the lovely and innocent speak to her of the more lovely and holy One who delineates their graceful forms and paints their rich and varied color. Purer, richer, better are the teachings of the shooting blade and opening flower, than come from the musings of a listless mind, the pages of romance, or the gossip of corrupted society. The seeds of health, and purity, and vigor, are in the soil on which the pink and primrose grow, and those who labor to procure the fragrance of the latter, will taste the delicious fruit which the former bear.

Fear not, ye busy wives and daughters, that the care of a small flower garden will be a burthen, rendering more arduous the labors of the kitchen, the dairy room and the needle. For the invigorating exhalations of the freshly turned soil, the draughts of pure oxygen which will be found around your plants when the warm sun is expanding their foliage, the variety of exercise which the garden gives to body and mind, together with the pleasure derived from the beauty and fragrance of your flowers, will furnish more strength than the labors of the garden will exhaust.—*N. E. Farmer*.

PRESERVATION OF BUTTER.—Henry Wood, of England, has transmitted to the council of the Royal Agricultural Society, a jar of butter as a specimen of the successful mode adopted for its preservation when the article is intended for export to foreign climates.

Mr. Wood informed the council that this butter had been prepared on the 19th inst. according to the process adopted in eastern countries, where it was used for culinary purposes instead of hog's lard, which the Mahometan law prohibited, and would keep for any length of time in a perfect state of preservation, although it contained no salt, or other additional substance. This preservative state of the butter was induced by the removal of scum, and the dissipation of the watery particles of fresh butter, effected by the gentlest possible application of sufficient heat to produce the result. Mr. Wood stated that in Asia this gentle heat was obtained by the natives by filling a large open earthenware pan with powdered and well-dried cow-dung, and then setting fire to it, introducing into the midst of the burning cow-dung an earthen vessel containing the butter, which became melted; and when the scum, as it rose, had been successively removed, and the watery particles driven off by the heat, it was poured into a jar, and preserved for use. Mr. Wood suggested that a sand-bath, properly regulated, might answer the

same purpose as the dried cow-dung, and as the process was so very simple, there could be no difficulty in preparing it; and that, when once prepared, the butter never "became tainted." Mr. Wood stated that he carried with him to the Cape of Good Hope some butter prepared in the same way, at Col. Skinner's farm at Hansi, to the westward of Delhi, a year previously, and which was pronounced by the agriculturist, Mr. Duckett, and others, to be superior to the salted butter of the colony; and, for culinary purposes, far superior to lard.

WASHING BUTTER.—A correspondent of the Cultivator says—I venture to assert, without fear of contradiction, that no family eat sweeter butter than mine, either new or old, and my wife always washes her butter thoroughly in cold water.

The object of washing butter is to divest it of all the particles of butter-milk. If the cream or milk has made *bonny-clabber*, there will inevitably be small particles of it distributed throughout the whole mass of butter, and unless they are entirely removed in some way, that butter will certainly become rancid. Working the butter in cold water will dissolve all these particles of congealed milk, and the water is easily worked out, or should a few drops remain, it will unite with the salt and form pure brine. If there is any other manner by which the butter can be freed from the milk more easily, I'd like to see it.

My butter, altho' "spoiled" by washing it," when packed in a pot or keg, with a clean cloth pressed on the top, and a little brine on the top of that, say half an inch deep, will keep a year, as sweet as ever unwashed butter was, is, or can be kept in any manner whatever. These are facts. Now let us have the facts in opposition to the cold water system.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.—The following table was furnished to the Senate by the Secretary of State, in obedience to a resolution of that body:

STATEMENT

Showing the aggregate in the population of the several States and Territories and in the district of Columbia under the last Census, distinguishing the number of whites, free persons of color, and all other persons, as nearly as can be ascertained at this time.

States and Territories.	White population.	Free col'd persons.	All other persons.	Total.
Maine,	500,438	1,356	-	501,796
New Hampshire,	284,036	537	1	284,574
Massachusetts,	729,030	8,668	1	737,699
Rhode Island,	105,587	3,238	5	108,830
Connecticut,	301,856	8,105	17	309,948
Vermont,	291,218	730	-	291,948
New York,	2,378,890	50,027	4	2,428,921
New Jersey,	351,588	21,044	674	373,308
Pennsylvania,	1,676,115	47,854	64	1,724,033
Delaware,	58,561	16,919	2,605	78,085
Maryland,	317,717	62,020	89,495	469,232
Virginia,	740,968	49,842	448,987	1,239,797
North Carolina,	484,870	22,732	245,817	753,419
South Carolina,	259,084	8,276	327,038	594,398
Georgia,	407,695	2,753	280,844	691,392
Alabama,	335,185	2,039	253,532	590,756
Mississippi,	179,074	1,366	195,211	375,651
Louisiana,	153,983	24,368	165,219	344,570
Tennessee,	640,627	5,524	183,059	829,210
Kentucky,	587,542	7,309	182,072	776,923
Ohio,	1,502,122	17,342	3	1,519,467
Indiana,	678,698	7,165	3	685,866
Illinois,	472,354	3,598	331	476,283
Missouri,	323,888	1,574	58,240	383,702
Arkansas,	77,174	465	19,935	97,574
Michigan,	211,560	707	-	212,267
Florida Territory,	27,728	820	25,559	54,107
Wisconsin do	50,566	178	8	50,752
Iowa do	42,864	153	18	43,035
Dis. of Columbia,	30,657	4,361	4,694	43,712
	14,181,575	386,069	2,483,536	17,051,180

Lafayette Parish, Louisiana, not included in the above, - - - 7,832
Estimated population of Carter county, Ky., not included, - - - 3,000

Seamen in the service of the United States June 1, 1840, - - - 6,100

Total population of the United States, 17,068,112

There was a hail storm at Loudon, Va. on the 25th ult. —the hail were as large as a nutmeg, and broke many windows, and did considerable injury to the growing crops.

The Westminster (Md.) Carrolltonian informs us that a heavy gust visited that place on the same day, and did much injury to fences, hay, &c.; a barn was struck with lightning and consumed with all its contents; several cattle were also killed, and a man passing along the road with a scythe on his shoulder was instantly killed by the electric fluid. The same gust extended into Frederick county, and several barns were burnt by lightning—in allusion to which the Examiner says:

"The great number of barns that are fired by lightning after every harvest should admonish farmers of the expediency of having conductors attached to their barns; the fermentation produced in both grain and hay after being stored, sends up a column of steam, which furnishes an excellent conductor of electricity, and for the want of a suitable conductor to carry it harmlessly into the ground, we have every year some half dozen cases to record of the burning of barns, with all the product of the previous year's labor."

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Provisions.—There is no change in prices and nothing of moment doing. We quote Baltimore packed Mess Beef at \$12.50; No. 1 at \$9; and Prime at 7; Mess Pork at \$11.50; and Prime at \$9.50 to 10—all nominal. We note limited sales of Western assorted Bacon of prime quality to-day at 54c; Middlings at 51a54; Shoulders at 38a41c, and Hams at 6a8c, as in quality. Inferior qualities of assorted Bacon are selling at 2 to 4c. Holders are asking 74a8c for No. 1 Western Lard in kegs.

Cattle.—Supplies of Beef Cattle continue large, and prices without change. About 500 head were offered this morning at the drove yards, and part sold at \$5 for inferior to 6.25 per 100 lbs. for prime quality. We continue to quote live hogs at \$5 to \$5.25.

Flour.—We note a sale this morning of 200 barrels Howard street Flour, made from new wheat, at \$6. Holders of Flour fresh ground from old wheat are asking \$5.75, but no sales are reported to us to-day. We quote the wagon price at \$5.50.

Sales of City Mills Flour on Saturday at \$6.25.—To-day holders are not anxious to sell at that price.

On Saturday a sale of 600 bbls. fresh ground Susquehanna Flour was made at \$5.874, which is an advance. The little in market is now held at \$6.

Grain.—Very little new Wheat arriving. It is much wanted. We note small sales of good to prime at 120a127c. Strictly prime would bring 130c. On Saturday several parcels of Susquehanna reds brought 127c. Corn is very scarce. Small sales of white were made to-day at 75c. No yellow at market. A lot of Va. mixed sold at 72c. Sales of Md. Oats to-day at 40a41c.

Cotton.—We note a sale of 60 bales Louisiana at 124 cts. **Rice.**—Sales to a limited extent at \$4.15 per 100 lbs.

Sugars.—We have no auction sales to report this week. The only transaction of moment that we hear of was the sale of 200 hhds. Porto Rico, on terms not transpired.

Tobacco.—The receipts of Maryland are light and the demand moderate; transactions are consequently limited. The sales are generally at prices supporting former quotations but in some instances a slight decline has been submitted to in order to effect sales. We continue to quote inferior and common 44a45; middling to good 54a75; good 68a8, 50; and fine 9a13. The receipts of Ohio have been moderate, and the business less animated. Prices have ranged much as last week, viz. common to middling 44a50a52; good 55a60a65; fine red and wrapper 8a12; prime yellow 7.50a10; and extra wrapper 12a14. The inspections of the week comprise 520 hhds. Maryland; 340 hhds. Ohio; and 20 hhds. Kentucky—total 880.

At New Orleans, on the 24th inst., the Cotton market was very quiet, and what few sales were made were at former prices. Sugar 4a7c; Flour 4.15a5.25, receipts light and demand confined to city consumption and the West Indies. A sale of 2100 kegs very good Lard at 6c; Pork, Bacon and Beef dull.

At Cincinnati, on the 28th, business in produce was dull. Flour had advanced, and City Mills sold at \$4.75a5, and country at \$4.56; Whiskey 17a18 cents; Wheat 70 cents.

At Pittsburgh, on Thursday, Flour \$44, and demand fully supplied. Wheat was held at \$1, but no sales; Oats 25c.

At New York on the 31st.—The Cotton market has been quiet, and of consequence, rather easier for the buyer. The sales yesterday were only 3 or 400 bales. There is no new feature in flour. Prices maintain themselves, but the sales are very limited. The receipts are small. Buyers are confident that this article will recede, and of course buy as sparingly as possible. Genesee 55.87a6.00; Ohio 5.75a6.00; Michigan 5.75; Georgetown and Howard street are held at 5.75, but I hear of no sales to establish that price. The only

sales of grain that I hear of were 1200 bushels Rye in the ship at 62a; 1500 do delivered at 63c. and 1900 bushels Southern Corn at 66c meas. delivered. Northern corn is in good demand at 69a70c. meas. and the supply is very light. Northern Oats 43a44c and languid. No supplies of Southern. At market 650 head of beef cattle—600 of which came from the South. There was an improvement of 50c per cwt.—600 head were taken at \$6.25a7.50—average \$6.75.

At Philadelphia, July 30th, there were sales of fresh ground Pa. Flour at \$5.50 per bbl; old stock \$5.25a5.374 per bbl; Rye Flour \$3.12a3.25. Prime Pa. wheat commands 118a 120c per bushel; and rye 63c; small arrivals of new Southern wheat have brought 112a115c; yellow Corn maintains last week's prices 65c; and white do 62a63c; Oats 40c. 300 Beef Cattle offered, which brought \$51a64.

Charleston, July 31.—Cotton—Transactions very light. Inferior and ordinary 8a84, middling to middling fair 9a104, fair to fully fair 10a104, good and fine 11 cents per lb. Rice —About 442 tierces have changed hands, at prices ranging from 3 3-8 to 44 per 100. Grain—We have had no arrivals of Corn. Retail price for Corn \$1. Flour—The demand confined to small lots for city consumption. Baltimore Howard street, which is in most request has been sold at 64 to 64.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, July 13.—For a day or two after the date of our last, we had a good demand for Cotton, and rather higher prices were realized, but notwithstanding the accounts of trade in the manufacturing districts are not less favorable than they were: there has since been less enquiry with a heavy market, and we reduce our quotations 1-8d. per lb. from those current on the 3d inst. The sales for the week ended 9th inst. were 28,270 bales, and the business has since been 2500 to 3000 bales per day, but to-day the demand more moderate.

The weather has been wet and ungenial which causes some apprehensions for our grain crop, although no decided injury has yet taken place, and we have some speculative demand for wheat flour in bond, and the latter has been sold at the advanced price of 24a25s per bbl. for good sweet. Bonded U. S. wheat is selling at 6s6a6s9 per 70 lbs.

Havre, July 9.—Cotton continues firm, and our sales to-day and yesterday were composed of 1651 bales Louisiana at 764 to 103 fr; 80 damaged do at 55; 1140 Mobile at 78 to 1024; 57 Georgia at 844; and 41 bales Florida at 874 fr.

Hamburgh, July 9.—Cotton was more enquired after in the beginning of the week, at rather higher prices, but holders being very tenacious, only the following sales were actually effected, at about 4 sch advance, viz: 150 bales N. Orleans at 54 to 6, 112 do Georgia at 6, 199 do good St. Domingo at 64, 20 do Louisiana at 74 100 do Pernambuco at 8 1-2 sch.

Amsterdam, July 6.—Cotton is held considerably higher; but last week's transactions were confined to about 200 bales North American, at 31 to 35; 200 Surinam at 43 to 464; and 42 bales Surat at 24 cents. For inferior North American there was a fair demand, and ordinary Virginia brought 31 cents, at which now nothing more is to be had.—Our present quotations are 38 to 48, and short 37a39; Nickerie 38 to 42, American 31 to 39, and East India 54 to 30 cents. Our stock at this moment consists of about 90 Surinam and Nickerie, 7600 from the United States, 250 East India, 100 Pernambuco, 100 Smyrna, 200 seroons Caracas, and 1400 bales Valencia. The first hand transactions in Tobacco last week were limited to 71, 74 and 28 hhds Maryland at 234 to 254 cents; in retail very little occurred, and on the whole the market was rather flat. The stock on the first instant, compared with that of last year at the same period, produced the following result:

July 1, 1841 July 1, 1840.

Maryland, 2719 hhds. 1448 hhds.

Virginia, 161 " "

Kentucky, 34 " 27 "

Stems, 49 " 27 "

Sales during the month of June, 995 hhds Maryland and 100 Virginia.

London Tobacco Trade, July 12.—About 30 hhds. of good middling leafy Virginia have been sold for Ireland, otherwise nothing doing. Ordinary Tobaccos are 4 to 4d lower; the quotations are altered accordingly.

Maryland, Colory, 64a7 per lb; Light brown and leafy 5a 6; Brown 4a44.

Virginia Fine Irish and Spinners 74a74; Middling ditto 6a 61; Fine long light leafy 7a74; Good and middling ditto, 6a 61; Ordinary light and dry 5a6; Fine black sweet scent, 5a 51; Ordinary and short, 5a61.

Kentucky, fine long light leafy, nominal 7a8; good middling ditto 6a7; fine blacks, scarce 6a7 1-8; middling 5a 61; mixed parcels 5a6; strip leaf, fine light leafy, 10a11; middling and ordinary, 7a6; cargoes for a market (manifest w) Petersburg and Richmond (one) 406, rejected, (one) 32; Kentucky, (two) 85a40; Negrohead, 31a11.

Liverpool, July 13.—Tobacco has been in more general demand than for some weeks past, and the sales are nearly 200 hhds. including 70 for export and 40 for Ireland.

Havre, Monday, July 12h.—From Wednesday to Saturday the daily sales in our Cotton market was about 1200 bales at well supported prices. But to-day the market opened dull, and it seems that little activity will be displayed this week. Prices, however, continue steady.

VALUABLE BLOODED HORSES.

CHANTICLEER, one of the best native bred horses in the U. States, is offered for sale, or would be exchanged for Durham or Devon cattle, Dishley and Bakewell Sheep, and Berkshire or Irish Grazier hogs. Chanticleer as will be seen by reference to Edgar's Stud Book, page 146, is full brother to Old Isabella, the dam of Pictou, and other fine runners; he is a beautiful dark brown horse 15 hands 3 1-2 inches high, and very well formed; bred by the late Jas. B. Green, esq. of Nass-mond county, Va. and foaled 1826—he is said to be as hearty and vigorous now as ever—he was sold 3 years ago for \$3000, and upwards of 2000 has since been offered and refused for him.—The owner wishing to get from horses to other stock will now sell or exchange him for stock above mentioned for \$1200—his colts will challenge comparison with any in the country.

Two **FILLIES**, one rising two years, the other one year.—The first is a grey, the other a bay. Also, a Colt about three months old, a beautiful bay with a spot in his forehead. The following is the pedigree of the two first:

Dam, DAIRY MAID, was got by Zahara out of Fanny Fairmaid. Zahara, dapple grey, foaled 8th April, 1839, by Thornton's Ratler—his dam by Winter's Arabian, grand dam Alexandria, (half sister to Lady Lightfoot) by the imported Alexander, g. g. dam Taylor's famous Black Maria. See Turf Register, vol. 3, p. 586.

FANNY FAIRMAID, ch. m. foaled 15th May, 1827, was got by Rob Roy.—Her dam, Fairmaid, bred by Gov. Sprigg, of Maryland, was got by First Consul; her grandam, Jane Lowndes, by Thornton's imported Driver, (he by Lord Egremont's Driver) her g. g. d. Modesty, by Hall's Union; her g. g. d. by Galloway's Selim, her g. g. g. d. imported mare from the Duke of Hamilton's stock by Spot; her g. g. g. g. d. by Cartouch; her g. g. g. g. d. by Sidburgh; her g. g. g. g. g. d. by old Traveller, and her g. g. g. g. g. g. d. by Childers, out of a Barb mare. See Turf Register, vol. 3, p. 586.

The Fillies are by the celebrated imported horse John Bull; the Colt is out of the same mare by the famous horse Captain.—For terms and farther particulars apply to **SAML SANDS**, and Office of the American Farmer.

VALUABLE JACKS FOR SALE.

The subscriber is authorized to sell the following described Jacks: **FOR SALE**—An imported Jack, black with grey belly, about 56 inches high—his colts are very fine and large: has had 60 to 70 mares this season—he was imported by Com. J. D. Elliott in the Frigate Constitution. The owner having two, will dispose of one of them for \$800.

An imported Spanish Jack, 6 years old, and equal in vigor to any in the United States—he was imported by an officer of the navy—he is very docile and tractable, of a greyish color, inclining to white—his colts are remarkably strong and powerful.—He is now near Esaton, Md., and will be sold deliverable in this city—has been valued at \$1600, but will be sold for cash at a somewhat lower price.

Another improved Spanish Jack, 5 years old; a beautiful animal, also brought to this country by an officer of the navy—he is now standing at Middletown, Md., and his powers will be fully tested during the season, and will be sold when he has proved himself to be a sure foal getter.

Also another fine Jack, about 9 years old—has proved himself a sure foal getter, having got 60 foals out of 70 mares he covered last season, under disadvantageous circumstances, having been carried round the country to serve the mares—price, delivered in this city or at Elk on, Md. \$400.

A YOUNG JACK, 4 years old this grass, bred from the finest and largest Jack in the U. States—a getter of the best stock, 12 hands 1 inch high—his colts dropped the present season are unusually fine, \$75, suckling the dam, cannot buy some of them.—For sale at the very low price of \$300, deliverable on board of any vessel in our port with food, &c. for any port in the U. S. if desired, or at the owner's farm in Baltimore county for \$275.

It is unnecessary to remark on the value of the Mule; the people of this State, like those of old Kentucky, are beginning to appreciate this hardy animal for the plough and other farming purposes. Address, post paid, **SAMUEL SANDS**, Office American Farmer, no 4

FLY-PROOF WHEAT.

The subscriber expects in a few days a small lot of the fly-proof Wheat recently noticed in the Farmer; this wheat is direct from Mr. Gray, and obtained (with a few bushels additional) for gentlemen who desired him to obtain some for them—any one wishing to give it a trial should apply immediately.

HORSE-POWER, THRESHING MACHINE, &c.

Also for Sale—A Horse Power, Threshing Machine, Corn Sheller with a small Mill attached, and Straw Cutter; they will be sold separate or together very low, if applied for immediately to the subscriber, or at Auburn, opposite the 6th mile stone on the York road, where the machines can be seen. The horse power moves with an endless chain, and works the above machines with great ease and convenience.

GREY BOUNDS.

Several Pups of the best breed, for sale at \$10 each. **SAML SANDS**, Farmer Office.

TURNIP & KALE SEED.

Growth 1841, sown from 20th July to 10th Sept. preferred time of sowing 15th August, just received from our seed gardens near this city.

2500 lb white Flat TURNIP SEED, growth of 1841, and raised from picked roots of the most perfect description.

600 lb Pink top

600 lb Siberian Kale or German Sprouts, extra curled, unmixed and very prime.

Also for sale, Early yellow and white Dutch Turnip Seed, Norfolk, Globe, Turnard, Ruta Baga, Aberdeen, long yellow French, and Hybrid Turnip Seed, white and black Spanish and yellow Turnip Radish Seed for fall sowing, round Spinach, extra large and fine. **R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co.**

Manufacturers and Seedmen, 60 Light street.

BERKSHIRES & IRISH GRAZIER PIGS.

The subscriber will receive orders for his fall litter of pure Berkshire Pigs bred from stock selected of C. N. Bement & John Lossing, esqs. of Albany, N.Y. and importations from England; also for the improved Ulster breed of Irish Graziers, bred by Wm. Murdoch, Esq. of Annaroe, co'y Monaghan, Ireland. Price, same as at Albany for pure Berkshire \$20 per pair; for Irish Graziers \$25 per pair, with the addition of \$1 for Cage, deliverable in or shipped at the port of Baltimore.

Address, post paid. **JOHN P. E. STANLEY**, June 17 Or apply at No. 50 S. Calvert street, Baltimore.

PORTABLE THRASHING MACHINES AND HORSE POWERS.

The undersigned are prepared to supply any number of their patent Thrashing Machines and Horse Powers, which are made on the same plan as those sold the last several years and which have given entire satisfaction to all who have used them.

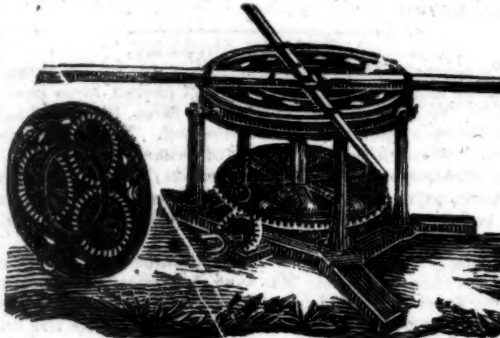
Certificates can be produced which speak in the highest terms of their superior strength and capacity. They will be sold at the following prices, viz:

Two horse powers, with thrasher and fixtures complete, \$160 00
Four horse, 210 00

An experienced machinist will be sent to put up machines when required, for whose services an extra (moderate) charge will be made.

ROBT. SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co.

Manufacturers and Seedmen, 60 Light st.



MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Humey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. **R. B. CHENOWETH**, corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20, Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber, referring to former advertisements for particulars, offers the following valuable implements to the farmers and planters of the United States:

A MACHINE for boring holes in the ground for posts, price \$5

A MACHINE for morticing posts, sharpening rails for fences, for sawing wood in the forests, and planing boards, &c. 150

A HORSE POWER on the plan of the original stationary power; the castings of this machine weigh 850 lbs. 130

The above is of sufficient strength for 6 or 8 horses; one for 2 or 4 horses will cost about 75 to 100

THE DITCHING MACHINE, which has cut more than 20 miles of ditch in one season.

A MACHINE for HUSKING, SHELLING, SEPARATING, WINNOWER and putting in the bag, corn or any kind of grain, at the rate of 600 bushels of corn, per day, or 3000 bushels after the husk is taken off. 200

A MACHINE for PLANTING COTTON, CORN, BEETS, RUTA BAGA, CARROTS, TURNIPS, onions, and all kinds of garden seeds—a most valuable machine. 25

Also, **CORN & COB CRUSHERS**, Morticing & Planing machines, Trenching do.; Gear Drill Stocks, Ratchet Drills, Screw Setters, Turning Lathes and Circular Saw Arbors, and benches for the same, &c.; and Cutting and cleaning Chisels for morticing machines. **GEO. PAGE**.

CHOICE FRUIT TREES.

The advertiser offers for sale an assortment of choice fruit trees, principally pears and apples. These trees were imported from France in 1839, as standard trees for a nursery of select fruit. The greater part are in blossom. Purchasers can make their selection and remove the trees in the fall, and may expect fruit the ensuing season. The trees can be seen adjoining Mount Pleasant, 24 miles Falls Road—Apply to **SAML SANDS**.

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The subscriber has for sale, several pairs very fine Berkshire pig 2 months old, black spotted breed—Also several superior young breeding Sows, now in pig, and several Boars, 9 to ten months old. Also a variety of other breeds, for particulars of which see former advertisements. **JOHN P. E. STANLEY**

JOHN T. DURDING, Agricultural Implement Manufacturer, Grant and Ellicott street, near Pratt st. in the rear of Messrs. Dismore & Kyle's, Baltimore.

Anxious to render satisfaction to his friends and the public, has prepared a stock of Implements in his line, manufactured by experienced workmen, with materials selected with care; among them, Rice's Improved Wheat Fan, said to be the best in use, and highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills, \$25
Straw Cutters, from 15 to 20
Corn Shellers, hand or horse power, 13 to 25
Thrashing Machines with horse powers, warranted, and well attended in putting up, \$150
Corn and Cob Mills, new pattern.

The Wiley Plough, Beach's do, Chenoweth's do, New York do, self sharpening do, hill-side do of 2 sizes, left hand Ploughs of various sizes, Harrows, hinge or plain; Cultivators, expanding or plain, 4 sizes; Wheat Cradles, Grass Scythes hung, &c.

Castings for machinery or ploughs, wholesale or retail; Hames' Singletrees, and a general assortment of Tools for farm or garden purposes, all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms to suit purchasers. oc 14

HARVEST TOOLS.

J. S. EASTMAN, in Pratt near Hanover street, has on hand the real Waldron Grain and Grass Scythes; also American Grass Scythes that are warranted, and returnable if not good; superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles; a prime lot of Grass Sheads at wholesale or retail; 400 Connecticut made Hay Rakes, equal to any ever offered in this market, at wholesale or retail; a prime article of cast-steel Hay and Manure Forks, also Hoes for garden use, and Elwell's best English made field Hoes, together with a general assortment of Agricultural Implements, such as Ploughs of all kinds, Harrows, Cultivators for Corn and Tobacco, Wheat Fans, at various prices, a superior article; Horse-power Thrashing Machines—Farm Carts, with lime spreading machinery attached—a large quantity of Plough Castings constantly on hand, for sale at retail or by the ton—Machine Castings and machinery, made in the best manner and at short notice—likewise repairs, &c. &c. On hand several different Corn Planters, that have a good reputation. **N. B.** Always on hand, Landreth's superior Garden Seeds, at retail. **J. S. EASTMAN**, ma 26.

LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. **N. B.** Wood received in payment at market price. p 22, 3m **E. J. COOPER & Co.**

LIME FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

The subscribers have erected kilns for burning Lime on the farm of Minchin Lloyd, Esq. at the mouth of Pickawaxen Creek, on the Potomac, and are now prepared to furnish farmers and planters with the article, of a superior quality for the above purposes, at the low price of ten cents per bushel, delivered on board vessels; and there will be no detention to the vessels receiving the same. All orders will be punctually attended to, addressed to **Milton Hill Post Office, Charles county, Md.** ap 7-6m **LYOYD & DOWNING**.

FRESH TURNIP SEED, &c.

I have just received from Mr. Landreth of Philadelphia, my supply of fresh Turnip and Ruta Baga Seeds of this year's growth; also on hand finished and now finishing, several very superior Horse Powers and Thrashing Machines, to which I would invite the attention of the public; also one of Jesse Urmy's Horse Powers and Thrashing Machines on hand for sale. **J. S. EASTMAN**, jy 28 Pratt st.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!! PLOUGHS!!!

A. G. & N. U. MOTT.

Corner of Ensor and Forrest-streets, O. T., near the Belle-Air Market,

Being the only Agents for this State, are now manufacturing the celebrated **WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED CAPT PLOUGH**, of the New York Composition Castings, which is pronounced by some of the most eminent and experienced farmers in the country, to be the best which they have ever used, not only as regards the ease and facility with which it turns the sod, it being nearly one draught lighter than ploughs of the ordinary kind, but also for its economical qualities; for with this plough the Farmer is his own Blacksmith. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest, would find that interest promoted by calling and examining for himself. We also make to order, other ploughs of various kinds, **CULTIVATORS, CORN SHELLERS, GRAIN CRADLES, STRAW CUTTERS, RICE'S IMPROVED WHEAT FAN**, &c., &c. Thankful for past favors, we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. ma 3 13

DAIRY FARM WANTED.

A Farm of about 100 acres, in the vicinity of the city, suitable for a Dairy and Market Farm, is wanted, possession to be had on or about Christmas—for which City Property, centrally situated, and productive, will be exchanged at fair valuation. Any one having such to dispose of, will address a note to **R. R. S.** at the American Farmer office, stating the price and terms if it should be deemed preferable to obtain in that way; distance and road from the city, improvement, quality of the soil, and such other particulars as will enable the advertiser to judge of its suitability for his purpose. jy 22-3t

STEAMING APPARATUS.

With a Boiler and Steam Tub of about five hundred gallons capacity each, in complete order for immediate use. Steaming or boiling it consumes a very small quantity of wood—it has been in use one year, and cost the owner \$450.—The owner having no far use for it will take \$150. Apply to **SAML SANDS**.